FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1841. [NO. 1248.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Chailys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Italian Lustrings and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs, Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gambroons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Janes; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

T. H. BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Hooper, on South side of Hay Street, near the Market House, and have just received an assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Crockery, Glassware,

&c. and will keep constantly on hand best Oak Tanned LEATHER, such as Sole, Wax, Belt and Saddling; Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, handsomely dressed; all of which will be sold low for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce. Highest prices will be given for good Oak Bark.

—ALSO—

Will keep a supply of superior 4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS, manufactured by the Phœnix Company of this place, and will receive orders for same by the Wholesale.

April 27, 1841. 47-4w

JAMES SUNDY.

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, at short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices.

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted
Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY of Doctor Brandreth's VEGETABLE PILLS. They are so well known in this county that comment is not necessary. For sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.
April 21, 1841. 47tf

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Manufacturers of DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, offer for sale to dealers every description of this article at Manufacturer's terms. They have now landing, 160 KEGS FFg, FFFg, FFg, FFFg, and N°, and will be regularly supplied to extent of demand.

BROWN & DEROSSET.
Wilmington, April 21, 1841. 47-6w

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.
Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

FOR SALE—A GOOD JACK.

THE owner would be willing to trade him for a good Barouche or Carriage, and deliver in the lower part of the State. For description and terms, address O. P., Holly Springs, N. C.

April 22, 1841. 47-2w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MAY, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

$50,000!!!
$20,000!! $10,000!

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS THREE FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, May 15, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 ditto of	20,000	50 ditto of	300
1 ditto of	10,000	50 ditto of	250
2 Prizes of	5,000	65 ditto of	200
1 Prize of	2,177	&c. &c. &c.	

THIRTEEN DRAWN NUMBERS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$140
Ditto	ditto	of 26 Half ditto	70
Ditto	ditto	of 26 Quarter ditto	35

35,295 DOLLARS.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG

LOTTERY,

CLASS G, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, May 22, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$35,295	1 Prize of	$3,500
1 ditto of	10,000	1 ditto of	3,035
1 ditto of	5,000	1 ditto of	3,000
1 ditto of	4,000	40 Prizes of	1,500

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Quarter ditto	32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000, And 100 of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS 4, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 29, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of	$25,000	10 Prizes of	$500
1 Prize of	5,000	20 ditto of	300
1 ditto of	2,080	85 ditto of	200
100 Prizes of	1,000	&c. &c. &c.	

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent as soon as over to all who order as above.

April 15, 1841. 47-4wpd

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*
April 28, 1841. 47-3m.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.
New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Carnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Amelia Willis *vs.* Heirs at Law of Simon Willis, deceased.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patrick Willis, Matthew Freeman and Sarah his wife, John Willis, and Dorothy Willis, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, successively, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them, and a Writ of Dower granted according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of February, 1841.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
March 23, 1841. 43-6w

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Received per Steam Boat,

20 BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
5½ barrels Butter Crackers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 46tf

CORN MEAL.

THE GRIST MILL near the Lodge has been put in complete order, and is now prepared to grind Corn in any quantities, and at short notice. A skilful and trusty Miller has been employed. Those who prefer it, can have their Corn exchanged.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1841. 46tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.

ALL persons using Weights and Measures in this County, contrary to law, are notified that the Subscriber keeps his Office on Gillespie street, at the Store occupied by Mr. E. J. Clark, at which place he may be found at all times. Should he be absent from town, Mr. E. J. Clark will act for him, being duly authorized to do so.

FRED'K MOORE, *Standard Keeper.*
April 13, 1841. 46tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Also, a good assortment of

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

All of which are offered on accommodating terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

April 7, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
300 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE** and **CUTLERY.**

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841. 41

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Just Received per Steam Boat,

11 BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. } 7tf

THOUGHTS AFTER ELECTION.

FOR YOUNG WORKINGMEN.

The heats of election-time are over, and we think it might be well for us to look about us for something with which to occupy the minds of our restless population.—During the long winter evenings our workingmen need something to take the place of the calculations, the arguments, the wagers, and the wordy war about Van Buren and Harrison. We have had our pageants, our beacon-fires, our salutes, and our treats; it is time to sit down to the quiet enjoyments of the season.

And a blessed season it is after all. Spring, Summer, and Autumn, have each their appropriate delights, and these are mostly enjoyed under the blue heavens and in the balmy air; but Winter, cheerful Winter, is the time for in-door comforts, the quest of knowledge, and the flow of affection. They may talk of May, but who does not know that the mutual attachments of young hearts put forth their clasping tendrils most lustily between Thanksgiving-day and the return of the Bluebird? Now, when ruddy fires begin to throw their dancing flames over the snug sitting-room—when the piping of the wind tells how close the house is—when Jack Frost drives the rosy children to wanton about the father's knee, or roll half-asleep upon the rug—now is the time when the workingman, who has that best of earthly gifts, a wife, and abundance of little olive-branches about his table, learns fully what is meant by the happy syllable, HOME!

The rivals of our home are many and fearful. Among the direst is the drinking-place, whether known as porter-house, grog-shop, or tavern. The man who spends his evenings in these stygian fumes soon grovels and wallows away half his civilization. Where ought he to be, but by his own warm fireside, rewarding his wife for the solitary labors and vexations of the day, and receiving on his own part those cheap but invaluable pleasures, which are as much above the delirium and ribaldry of the bar-room, as the light of day is above the glimmer of a dipped candle? I am no enemy to tavern-keepers. They are a useful class of men. Their offices of kindness to the stranger and the traveller ought to be remembered and repaid, but they ought likewise to be freed from the horrible enormities which proceed from their phials of madness and death. The worst effects of ill-conducted taverns are felt, not by the wayfaring-man, for whose behoof the inn is instituted, but by the throng of villagers and neighbors, who have, or ought to have, homes of their own, who need no tavern, and who resort thither from idleness, from love of excitement, or from beastly appetite.

Go into any town and abide for a few days at one of these marts of alcoholic temptation. Mark the men who, from day to day, enter the ever-open doors. Some are there for hours, some at frequent intervals; some are maudlin by the grate or stove, others are hanging about the porch. You have before you the representatives of the indolence, the loquacity, the unthrift, the mischief-making, and the insolvency of the place. Is there one of them who drives a handsome business? Is there one of them who wears his own earnings on his back? Not one. Is there one of them who is reputed for philanthropy, public spirit, or successful talent, in any department? Not one. Is there one of them who enjoys the alertness, the clear spirits, and the rosy hue of health? Not one. That increasing plethora and sluggish growth is not the sign of strength. The cheek is flabby and the hand is soft. That redness of the eyes and nose is not the color of genuine health. That simper and that laugh are not the gayety which irradiated the face before the tavern became a shrine.

Ah! if that bar-room could be adjured to testify—if those books, redolent of brandy and spotted with the marks of many a tumbler, could be put to the question—if, after every name, you could read the history of the drunkards who have dropped off one by one—how would the hideous revelation scare the very sot from his swinish indulgence! The spell, however, is not broken, because the true Lethe is ever nigh. The first twinge of conscience is quieted by brandy and water. Hence it is that the tavern-haunter is so often hopeless. He drinks till he feels himself half-ruined—he is wretched—he drinks to drown his wretchedness—he does drown it, and his soul along with it. Oh, hapless youth! before such be *your* fate—break away, by a sudden, an agonizing effort, or you swell the list of victims.

The brandy-house and home are antagonist powers—deadly foes—irreconcileable rivals. If you wish to embitter a man's home, and break his young wife's heart, introduce him to the bar-room. Grant all you please of attraction at home, the drinking-place will have more. Has he a virtuous, sensible, notable, comely, loving wife, and endearing babes? No matter. His leisure hours are not for *them,* but for the loungers at the bar and porch. He will feign business, or anxiety for news, or the expectation of a customer, or any one of a thousand pretexts, to take him and to keep him there. There he is, at noon and at night, and on the Sabbath. Until habit has steeled him, he sneaks thither. Grown bolder, he becomes a fixture of the establishment. Every drinking-place has its retinue of attendants, known to every passer-by. The tavern-sign is not more familiar than the tavern-suitors. Homeless creatures! each of whom, in some bright or humble sphere, might have been enjoying such innocent delight, around the domestic altar, as could make this world a type of Paradise!

To young men beginning life, especially to newly-married men, the counsel is seasonable. REVERENCE THE FIRESIDE. Admit no rival here. Let your chief joys be shared by her who has forsaken all other hearts and hopes for you; by those who must inherit honor or disgrace from your course of life. Shun the bar-room, and the purlieus of intoxication. It is to thousands the avenue to infamy. Help to rid those industrious men who preside over public houses, and succumb to the sad necessity of leading sober men into drunkenness, and drunkards into despair; help to rid them of this unpleasant part of their office. They protest their grief for these results. You cannot but believe them. Help them to wash their hands of the horrible stain.

Repository and Whig.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS—WILDCAT.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 8th Regiment to his friend in Albany.

"NEW ORLEANS, April 2.

"I am here, on my way to Arkansas, with 200 wretched Seminole Indians. They are the remnants of a Spartan race. The men are noble, hardy-looking fellows, whom you can but respect, though they have murdered the innocent and unoffending; but the women and children excite your pity and commiseration. On our tedious voyage hither they laid about the deck, perfectly resigned and apparently indifferent to their fate, careless of life and fearless of death.

"I was at Fort Cummings when the noted chief Coacoochee, or *Wild Cat,* came in for a 'talk.' This man is remarkable for the many incidents in his life, and for his bold and daring spirit. He was once a prisoner, but made his escape through a hole in the walls of his prison so surprisingly small that an ordinary man's head would not enter it, and, after he was through, jumped twenty-five feet to the ground. This fellow has committed more murders and scalped more women and children than any other Indian in Florida, and this man we were to take, and did take, by the hand in friendship. He came into our camp, bringing with him seven 'trusty squires,' who, in looks, dress, and manner, might well be painted to illustrate and personate the old one himself—a little effusion of brimstone, a blue flame, and a few tails would have made the picture complete. Wild Cat's manner, upon coming into the presence of so many officers, and surrounded as he was by so large a body of soldiers, was somewhat confused, but he soon recovered himself, and spoke with ease, and not ungracefully. He is about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, well proportioned, with a calm, settled, manly face, and a dark fierce eye beaming with intelligence. The Colonel talked to him openly and frankly. He returned it, and promised to cease fighting and emigrate. His little daughter, a child of five years, who had been taken prisoner, and separated from its parents some five or six months, was then given up to him, and, for the first time in an Indian, I saw the evidence of feeling and affection.

"I consider the Florida war as at an end. All the chiefs and Indians are surrendering. These I am now taking off have been the most desperate in the country, and are acknowledged to have been the very spirit of the war. I left at Tampa more than a hundred, who were waiting the arrival of their friends, when they will embark for their new homes."

A laughable scene recently took place in Chadderton, England. A party of Latter Day Saints, headed by their preacher, went there for the purpose of "dipping" a woman, whose weight could not be much less than 220 pounds! The minister, wishing to be very cautious with such a weighty customer, tied a large shawl round her waist, so as to have a firmer hold of her.—He then gave her a souse in the water, but she, being the heavier of the two, pulled his worship in with her, and had it not been for the timely assistance of the crowd, both would most likely have been drowned.

Manchester Chronicle.

Gambling away a Daughter.—"A few days since," says the Journal de la Meuse, "an inhabitant at Void, playing at billiards, staked the hand of his only daughter, a handsome girl of 18, against his adversary. The imprudent father lost, and the winner has since insisted on payment being made, claiming the young lady, fortune and all, or else a sufficient indemnity. The daughter, however, objects to the validity of the bargain, and gaming debts cannot be enforced by law."

The Moon.—A Dublin correspondent of an English paper gives the following observations of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, on the appearance of the moon, as seen through Lord Oxmantown's immense telescope:

"The sharpness of the rocks and peaks in the moon is quite surprising; and this fact alone would show that air and water are absent. He also states that no volcanic action is now at work in the moon, nor has been since the invention of telescopes. One of its mountains is nearly 17,000 feet in height above the plain from which it rises. Generally, however, they are about 5,000 feet."

Mitchell, the forger, has got off without having occasion to use his "trusty friends." Officer Boyer of the New York police, returned to this city on Saturday afternoon, having pursued this absconding gentleman as far as Cincinnati, where he lost sight of him. He will doubtless continue on to that "paradise of rogues," Texas.—*Phila. Sun.*

Extraordinary—If True.—The Harrisburg Gazette tells of a soldier who, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was, "It is ex——. He then froze stiff as marble. In the summer of 1840 some French physicans found him, after having lain frozen one hundred and fifty years. They gradually thawed him. Upon animation being restored he concluded his sentence with "ceeding cold."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NOTITIA OF GEN. HARRISON WHILE IN WASHINGTON.

HIS INAUGURATION.

The three days previous to his Inauguration, after his arrival in Washington, were mostly spent at the Mansion of the Mayor of the city, where he received at all hours of the day the visits of his friends and fellow-citizens. The urbanity of his manners, the open-hearted frankness with which he received the congratulations of his friends, deeply impressed all impartial and disinterested persons at the Capital with the confident assurance that he was about to enter upon the high office to which he had been called with a single heart and purpose to discharge and faithfully execute the important trust.

Numerous strangers, from almost every section of this wide-spread Republic, for days and weeks preceding the 4th of March, had been pouring into this Metropolis till the crowd had become immense almost beyond calculation. Every hotel and boarding-house was filled to overflowing, and almost every private residence crowded beyond convenient accommodation.

The procession for the Inauguration was formed in beautiful order, and, as it passed along the streets and avenues to the Capitol, the thronging multitude, pressing against each other, seemed to move on like the ocean wave, and with the "noise of many waters."

The spontaneous expression of joy and gladness which ever and anon burst forth from young and old, even from the aged matron and the blooming maiden, together with the waving of handkerchiefs from the crowded windows, proclaimed to the war-worn veteran a welcome to the highest honors of his country. After taking the oath of office, and having delivered his Inaugural Address, he returned from the Capitol to the President's Mansion amid the [illegible] of nearly forty thousand of his admiring countrymen, who pressed forward to offer their cordial congratulations. Thus passed away this joyous day of his political triumph, none suspecting that in one short month the whole scene would be changed, and that God was preparing to remove him from the height of his earthly glory to a more exalted station [illegible].

HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

[illegible] Gen. Harrison [illegible] and purchased a [illegible] Prayer, which [illegible] servant [illegible] was [illegible] and late every [illegible]

[illegible] the Inauguration [illegible] from [illegible] his Maker [illegible] supplicating [illegible] of the [illegible] God. [illegible] Harrison [illegible] President [illegible] he [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] worship [illegible] in the [illegible] that humble [illegible] of which [illegible] station, he [illegible] example [illegible] illustrious [illegible] the doctrine of G[illegible]

[illegible] the pew, and [illegible] every [illegible] his last fatal [illegible]

[illegible] that of [illegible] that holy [illegible] during the [illegible] President's Mansion [illegible] Divine worship [illegible] whom became [illegible] Presbyterian Church [illegible] God was [illegible] his Maker. On [illegible] another clergyman of [illegible] for some time accustomed [illegible] from the period [illegible] whom he had [illegible] until [illegible] to resume the duties of [illegible] every Sunday [illegible] always have [illegible] I love to have the [illegible]

[illegible] proper to state that [illegible] at North Bend when [illegible] Mrs. Harrison would not allow [illegible] elsewhere, Gen. H. [illegible] of a clergyman for [illegible] family. It is also [illegible] family that [illegible] he became acquainted [illegible] Minister of the Methodist Church in [illegible] whose native talents and [illegible] extensive usefulness it [illegible] Gen. H. kindly invited him to [illegible] and offered him the [illegible] well prepared for the exercise of his ministry. This young clergyman is now a distinguished and successful laborer in the vineyard of our Lord.

Of late years, notwithstanding his having erected, mostly at his own expense, a church in his immediate vicinity, yet not being able to support a clergyman for the regular services of the church he was in the habit of leaving home on Saturday afternoon for the sole purpose of attending the church in Cincinnati, of which the Rev. J. T. Brooke is Rector, twice or thrice a day. He also frequently attended a [illegible] weekly lecture there.

From the day of his Inauguration, it was his invariable practice to rise with the dawn of day, and, after reading the scriptures, to take a walk for exercise [illegible] did he breakfast or dine without some old friend or acquaintance partaking of his hospitality. In this manner his whole time was occupied. Occasionally if for a moment disengaged from [illegible] duties, and the press of visiters, he would [illegible] from his family and visit some of his old acquaintances with all that cordiality and generous good feeling so characteristic of the warm-hearted [illegible] and devoted friend.

HIS DEATH.

[illegible] past events, we come to [illegible] scene of the melancholy drama. On [illegible] the 25th of March, in a short interview [illegible] he complained of being quite unwell; and this indisposition continued to increase until the exposure of his person in the morning walk of Saturday brought on a severe chill and fever, which the best medical skill could not arrest. No human power could stay the ravages of his disease. The community generally, in this city, without distinction of party, manifested much anxiety for his recovery, and in great numbers daily and hourly called at his residence with anxious inquiries respecting his sickness and its probable result. Its violent and exciting character seemed, in the opinion of his physicians, to forbid the usual religious services in his sick room, lest they might produce an unfavorable effect.

On Saturday evening, the 3d instant, about 9 o'clock, on approaching his sick-bed, his strength appeared to be rapidly failing, and as little or no hope could be entertained of his recovery, a few of his friends united with me at his bed-side in that "commendatory prayer for a sick person at the point of departure" to another world set forth in the service of the church, to which he appeared to listen with silent attention and approbation. About 30 minutes since 12 o'clock, by the watch held in my hand, on the morning of the 4th of April, he gently breathed his departing spirit into the hands of his God and Saviour, and sunk to rest without the movement of a muscle of his countenance, a struggle or a groan. Thus, after one short month's elevation to the highest station and honors which earth can bestow, he has passed away from all the troubles, sorrows, and trials of mortality, I trust and believe, to the possession and enjoyment of an unfading crown of glory in the realms of Eternal Day. For, whatever may have been his character and conduct in former years, of late an evident change had been observed by his friends in favor of true religion.

On Sunday evening I saw him in his winding-sheet, with a countenance mild and placid as when he expired.

The next day, after being placed in his coffin, the Public were permitted a final, farewell look of the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, the President of nearly twenty millions of people. It is said that not less than ten thousand paid their respects to his lifeless remains.

The sadness and gloom so obviously marked on all countenances now spoke the silent language of grief. The victim of death—the eminent personage who so recently occupied the first place in the gift of his country, whispers in the voice of solemn stillness that the Great Destroyer has come among us; that the mighty conqueror of man in every age, for nearly six thousand years, has winged his flight hither, and felled to the earth one who had been distinguished in arms, in the councils of his country, and in all the excellencies of private life.

How exalted the mark! How distinguished the object! How fatal the blow! The arrow was sped by the arm of Omnipotence: the victim fell: he lies beneath the cold earth to rise no more until the voice of the Archangel and the trump of God, on the morning of the resurrection shall call his reposing dust into spiritual life. For "the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised, incorruptible, and we shall be changed," and summoned to the final judgment.

In anticipation of this coming event, and of the awfully important consequences involved in it, our deeply lamented departed friend was not unmindful of the needful preparation. It has come to my knowledge that, for some years past, his mind has been deeply impressed with the important concerns of eternity, and that he had frequently expressed his confident faith and hopes in the Gospel of the Son of God, and had been for some time desirous of uniting himself in communion with the church, and intended doing so as soon as the recent political excitement should have passed away, whether it terminated favorably to his elevation to the Presidential office or otherwise. This holy purpose, it is understood, had he survived, was intended to be consummated on Easter Sunday, but was defeated by the interposing hand of God, in whom he had placed his trust.

"Life makes the soul dependent on the dust;
Death gives her wings to mount above the spheres.
Life is the triumph of our mouldering clay;
Death of the Spirit infinite, divine!
His God sustains him in his final hour!
His final hour brings glory to his God!
Man's glory Heav'n vouchsafes to call her own."

The great number of communications received from different parts of the country, requesting information on the subject of the demise of the late President, rendering it out of my power to answer them all in a manner either satisfactory to them or to myself, has induced this communication for the information of the Clergy and of the Public at large.

In preparing the above statement, it has been my object to collect all the incidents and facts that have come to my knowledge respecting the late President while in Washington—no one of which, singly, would be of sufficient importance to establish his Christian character; yet, when combined, they agreeably harmonize in manifesting the bent of his mind, and the ruling desires of his heart.

May God, in mercy to the nation, overrule and sanctify this painful dispensation of his providence to the welfare and prosperity of his church, the cause of true piety, and the establishment of his kingdom among men!

WM. HAWLEY,
Rector of St. John's Church.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1841.

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* I am authorized from unquestionable authority to [illegible] closing part of his Inaugural Address, [illegible] part in which he so reverently expressed [illegible] for the Christian Religion, was [illegible] in the room in which he was born, [illegible] had often kneeled beside his pious [illegible] implored the rich blessing of H[illegible] life. W. H.

Every little reminiscence of the deceased President, which discloses peculiar and amiable traits of his character, are worthy of being recorded. Gen. Harrison, in addition to various other importunities, repeatedly was addressed in person by ladies, that their relatives might be retained, or in some exceedingly needy cases, that a situation might be given to the head of suffering families. The excellent President's sensibilities in more than one instance are known to have yielded, and the gloom which overspread the fair face of the suppliant was displaced by smiles and tears. It was not so with Gen. Jackson. With a stern, frigid heart, and a purpose inexorable, he was not to be changed in his purpose. One case in point is on record. A rumor was in circulation at Washington one day during Gen. Jackson's reign, that a high-minded and exemplary officer in the Treasury Department was about to be removed. His wife, a proud and beautiful woman, rushed into his presence and begged, in suppliant tones, that he might be spared. Her suit was urged with all the pathos and deep tenderness which a woman feels, when the one whom she loves is about to be wronged. But it did not avail. He turned a cold and repulsive ear to her entreaties. In less than three weeks she was the frantic inmate of a mad-house!

North American.

We are sorry to have to say, that, in the county of Lincoln, some persons are to be found so lost to all sense of decency as to make a matter of rejoicing of an event [the death of Gen. Harrison] which clad millions of American citizens in mourning. We are informed that William Robinson, Alexander Millen, Hezekiah Thompson and Henry McLure, Loco Focos living near King's Mountain, as soon as they heard of Gen. Harrison's death, met together and commenced firing guns—beating a drum—and shouting and yelling with the most savage exultation!! Such conduct would disgrace a Hottentot, and should consign its authors to the deepest sink of infamy.

Lincoln Banner.

Incident during the Funeral Procession in New York.—A woman, who must have been nearly ninety years of age, and almost bent double, leaning on a staff, followed the procession through the entire route. She appeared deeply affected; and in reply to a gentleman who made the inquiry, said she had known and nursed General Harrison when he was an infant, and never thought to have lived to witness his funeral.

FUNERAL HONORS.—The public processions, orations, &c. in honor of our departed Chief Magistrate, are too numerous for detailed notice. The proceedings at Hillsborough, N. C. possess, however, more than ordinary interest. The Recorder says,—

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum having been prevented, by indisposition, from performing the duty assigned to him, the Oration was delivered by the Hon. William A. Graham. Notwithstanding the short notice, Mr. Graham in this, as in all other situations in which he has been placed, acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his hearers. He did not so much seek to embellish his discourse with flights of fancy, or rhetorical pathos, but by a simple array of facts, he illustrated in a forcible manner the virtues, the services, and the high moral worth of the illustrious individual whose death we had met to commemorate. Holding up the character of Gen. Harrison, from youth to old age, as a bright example worthy to be imitated, the orator left a lively impression of the truth of the beautiful simile with which he concluded; representing a glorious departure, not as the star of night sinking in the darkness of the western horison, but as the bright morning star melting in the light of heaven.

After the oration, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, and the assembly dispersed.

The following beautiful Ode was written for this solemn occasion by Mr. John Cameron, of this place:

ON THE DEATH OF WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Air—The Coronach.

He hath pass'd away from us,
Our Chieftain hath left us,
The rude hand of fate
Of our stay hath bereft us.
The lips whose call yesterday
Millions could rally,
Lie voiceless and mute
'Neath the sod of the valley.

As vanish the blossoms
When Spring hath departed,
And leave drear the boughs
Whence in beauty they started;
So passes the spirit
From this vain world of sorrow,
And leaves us to weep
O'er no coming to-morrow.

The buds re-appear,
From their Winter's sleep breaking,
But the spirit once slumbering,
Knows here no awaking;
The chill breezes stealing
From Death's icy river,
Wafts its life and its light
Away from us forever.

The hand of the spoiler
Strikes at all as his booty,
The hoar locks of age
And the ringlets of beauty;
The oak, when a century's
Tempests have tried it,
With the flower which that morning
Had blossom'd beside it.

He stays his career
Nor for worth nor for station;
The slave at the oar,
And the pride of a nation,
Alike are his prey;
And full oft without warning
He speeds them away,
Like the mists of the morning.

The axe of the woodman
Strikes the oak that is wither'd,
When its branches have fallen
And its stout trunk is shiver'd;
But the tree of our hopes,
Although time-worn and hoary,
Still shaded our land
In the prime of its glory.

Yes, our loved oak has fallen;
But millions will nourish
His mem'ry so dear,
Which through ages shall flourish;
And his hist'ry's bright pages,
To our children who read them,
Will beacon lights prove,
On to honor to lead them.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 6.

Case of Mr. McLeod.—Viscount Palmerston said that the next motion on the paper was one of the honorable member for Kilkenny, relating to the differences at present existing between this country and the Government of the United States, and to the arrest of McLeod. He put it to his honorable friend whether, at the present moment, he would think it necessary to bring this question under the consideration of the House. For his part, he did not see the expediency of bringing forward this question at the present moment. [Hear.] He trusted that there existed, on the part both of the Government of the United States and that of this country, an anxious desire to bring this matter to an amicable and satisfactory termination. [Hear, hear.] These matters had excited a strong feeling both on this side of the Atlantic and the other; and, whilst these matters were the subject of communication between the two Governments, any thing like a discussion of their details could only tend to delay, perhaps to defeat the object, not only of his honorable friend, but that of the English Government, and of the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] He hoped, therefore, his honorable friend would postpone his motion. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Hume said no person was more anxious to see relations of friendship maintained between this country and the U. States. He was opposed to war of any kind, but war with the United States would be a most unnatural war. [Hear, hear.] After what had been stated by the noble lord he had no objection to postpone his motion.

Singular Marriage.—A few days since, in New York, a young and beautiful Jewess sued a young Israelite for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at $5,000; the faithless swain was lodged in the debtor's prison, in default of bail. There he had time to reflect, and then agreed to marry, when the lady refused: but the counsel and friends of both parties interposing, they became re-united again, and proceeding to the police office with their witnesses, were duly married by Justice Matsell.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that four steam-ships are to be built forthwith in that port, to be employed in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and to be each of the capacity of two thousand five hundred tons.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

President Tyler received the Diplomatic Body on Saturday, at two o'clock, at the President's Mansion.

In the absence of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, (who, we are sorry to say, was kept away by indisposition,) the Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, appeared at the head of the Corps. We give below his address to the President, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and the President's reply.

As the members of the Body were respectively presented, the President spoke to each of them of the relations, present or past, between his country and the United States, and of his hope of the continuance of amicable relations; and received from all congratulations, and the assurance of the desire of peace and amity with his country.

In these short conversations with gentlemen, mostly strangers to him, the President was particularly happy, and this, his first official intercourse with the Representatives of other Nations, was, we doubt not, exceedingly satisfactory. Nothing, indeed, could be more appropriate or in better taste than the President's remarks, and the replies of the several members of the Corps.

MR. BODISCO'S ADDRESS.

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. President: The United States having been suddenly deprived of its supreme head, the Constitution has invested you with the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

The Diplomatic Corps has the honor to appear before you, Mr. President, for the purpose of expressing through me, its organ, its concern in the melancholy event which has so unexpectedly removed General Harrison from the hopes of the American People. The Diplomatic Corps hastens also to offer up its vows, Mr. President, that your Administration may be distinguished by the maintenance of all the existing friendly relations, and by a constant increase in the prosperity of the United States.

The Diplomatic Corps embraces this opportunity, Mr. President, to assure you of its earnest desires to merit your confidence and esteem.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Minister: In my character of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in the name of the People thereof, I have to return to the Diplomatic Corps, whom on this occasion you represent, my acknowledgements for their expression of condolence on account of the bereavement which this country has so recently sustained in the death of its late lamented and illustrious President. I take occasion, at the same time, to give the assurance that my most earnest desire, as his constitutional successor, will be to maintain and cherish the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between our respective countries.

The People of the United States regard their own prosperity as intimately connected with that of the entire family of nations, and the cultivation of the feelings of mutual amity as the best mode of advancing that important end.

I sincerely desire that the residence of the Diplomatic Corps near this Government may prove every way agreeable to them; to accomplish which nothing shall be wanting on my own part.

MIDSHIPMEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Many applications having been made, as we understand, to the Navy Department, from almost all parts of the country, for Midshipmen's appointments, it seems proper to state, in order to save trouble and prevent disappointment, that we have ascertained that, before the expiration of the term of the late Administration, not only every vacancy in the authorized number of such appointments had been filled, but several appointments had been made in advance of that number. It is not, therefore, within the power of the Secretary to make a single appointment in that branch and class of the service, nor will it be until the authorized number of midshipmen be augmented, (as probably, in reference to the public interest, it ought to be,) or until extensive promotions shall be made in the Naval Service.

National Intelligencer.

Cadets' Appointments.—In consequence of the intimation given in this paper of Tuesday last, that, until there should be some augmentation of the number, there would be no appointment of Midshipmen shortly made, a Letter has been addressed to us from Baltimore, requesting us to inform the Public whether "there will be any more appointments to West Point this year," which information, the writer says, "may save many, and certainly will save him, the trouble and expense of going to Washington." We have made such inquiry as enables us to state that appointments of Cadets were made by the late Administration (previous to the 4th March last) to the full extent authorized by law, and of a sufficient number beyond that extent to make it certain that no appointments will be made within this year, unless perhaps of two youths, a grandson and another relative of the late President, whom it has been determined to appoint to the first vacancies in that corps which shall occur.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Mr. Van Buren continues in and about this city, in close company with Messrs. Hoyt, Butler, Edmonds, and others, arranging for ulterior operations, planning, and plotting, and scheming, with as lively hopes and as vigorous ambition as ever. The death of Gen. Harrison disconcerted all "the abolition" and "high tariff" cry, with which our Southern friends were to be scared, but new machinery is got up now against Mr. Tyler. It has been concerted that Mr. Van Buren should be brought out as a candidate for Governor of this State, but this has not been decided upon. He is, however, by no means off the course. He hopes to run another race, even on the whole ground.—Anon there will be more of a development of this machinery than there is already in an outcry against every thing of the Administration, whether for ill or for good.

NEW YORK, April 28.

State stocks, Bank stocks, and fancy stocks continue to be sold every day in Wall street, and for the most part at rates sadly depreciated from their real value. Capitalists have but little confidence, it would seem from the daily exhibitions made, in any kind of securities. Even the stock of the State of New York, which is as good as gold, and much of which pays an interest of seven per cent., is eight or ten per cent. below its par value. Other stocks run far below the stock of New York. The sterling bonds of Indiana were sold to-day to the amount of $7,000, and brought 53½ and 54 per cent. Illinois bonds are lower, and those to the Southwest generally unsaleable upon any terms.

I learn that suits have been commenced against the sureties of Mr. Hoyt. The Government will probably fare no better than with the sureties of Mr. Hoyt's predecessor. Anon there will be more custom-house disclosures. The half has not been told. I have seen names and evidence of facts that would startle the most iniquitous of the corruptionists in the worst days of a revolution.

THE REQUEST AND THE RESPONSE.

"Sir I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—*The last words of Gen. Harrison.*

"I am in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and in favor of raising the revenue by duties on imports—in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation.

I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity."—*John Tyler.*

FROM THE GEORGIA MESSENGER.

It is really amusing to look into the Van Buren papers, and notice the *admissions* which they make *(that the country had been brought into great difficulties and ruined in its pecuniary concerns)* for the sake of abusing the Harrison party, for not restoring it to prosperity in the course of a single week or month. They seem quite unconscious of the credit they are bestowing on their own friends for their errors and misdeeds, so long as they have an opportunity to abuse others.

About a week after Mr. Van Buren's official duties expired, he arrived in New York, and the "Era," one of his most devoted organs, in dropping its "tear drops" over him, and for the loss of its bread and butter, relates the following among other *affecting* incidents:

"There was many a hard-working looking mechanic came up and said, Mr. Van Buren, I voted against you for the first time in my life—I am sorry for it—they told me if Harrison was elected things would begin to improve in twenty-four hours, and go on improving until all things got righted. I believed them, and voted against you. Things have improved the wrong way; every thing is yet going down, and confidence in speculative federal logic is already gone. It will yet devolve on you to not only get the country out, but to keep it out of difficulty."

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES AND STAR.

Col. Wm. C. Preston.—Persons and things change, truth never. The Charleston Mercury is now a malignant foe of Col. Preston, of the United States Senate. With the aid of the Charleston Courier we are enabled to lay before our readers the remarks of the Mercury about the distinguished Senator before the "arch Nullifier" devoted himself to the Van Buren dynasty. Col. Preston is unchanged in his views of the policy of our Government.

"*Col. Preston.*—We learn from letters from Washington that it is reported there that this accomplished orator and distinguished statesman has gone over to Mr. Van Buren. We are happy to state that the report is utterly false. The best understanding exists between Messrs. Preston and Calhoun, and the other leading Nullifiers of our State, and the present session of our State Legislature at Columbia has been marked by a harmonious concert of action, not only in the old State Rights ranks, *but between all parties in our State. Master Van can only succeed with the small fry in this quarter—our great men are above him.* President though he be.—*Mercury of December 14, 1836.*

We see it stated in a Columbus, Ga. paper that recently, in that place, Mr. Calhoun said that the "Bank of 1816 owed its creation to the exigency of the times; that the country had just emerged from an expensive war, with a broken down commerce, and a deranged currency, and that Mr. Madison, then President, was driven into its adoption from sheer necessity." Now Mr. Calhoun himself brought in the bill to charter the Bank in 1816, and it was carried mainly by his support. Does not the "exigency of the times" call as loudly in 1841 for a similar measure of relief? Then why is Col. Preston denounced by Mr. Calhoun's friends for stating that his support of such an institution will depend upon the actual condition of the country, at the moment it is proposed?—*Columbia Chronicle.*

Right of Instruction.—In a public debate between Messrs. McDowell and Stuart, the candidates for Congress in the Augusta district, Virginia, the subject of the right of instruction was brought up. Mr. McD. gave in his adhesion to the instruction doctrine to its fullest extent. Mr. Stuart, as reported by a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, said that "while the wishes of his constituents would always receive the most respectful consideration at his hands, and while their will would be his rule of action in matters of mere *expediency,* he held the Constitution, which he would swear to support, if elected their representative, to be of paramount obligation, and that he would neither violate it, nor commit an act of moral turpitude, though instructed to do so by every man, woman, and child in the district—or, rather than do such a deed, he would sever his right arm from his body or die in his seat."

DISEASE IN SILK WORMS.

Gideon B. Smith, the intelligent and ardent advocate of the culture of Silk in this country, has addressed a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he states that by an examination of some plates in a French Journal, he has just received, representing the different stages of the disease, called *Muscadine,* in Silk worms, he is satisfied that it is the identical disease which destroyed a great part of the Silk worms in this country last summer. He announces as a preventive for the disease, the free application of air slaked Lime to the worms, and also to the floors of the cocoonery, and whitewashing all the wood work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine seive *on the worms* two or three times a week, if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before the first feeding, and after cleaning the hurdles. The quantity of lime to be sifted on the worms may be just sufficient to whiten the worms and leaves well; and it should be commenced when the worms are half-grown, say twelve or fifteen days old. This remedy has, during the past two years, enabled those persons in France who used it, to save and obtain cocoons from ninety-seven per cent. of all the worms hatched.

Advertising.—Here's a good idea on the subject of advertising. "If a dealer has an article of which he wishes to make a quick return and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers, he is generally sly about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth cut will never deal at a store where they don't advertise." Remember that.

Pointed, Very!—The following is from an Exchange paper: "I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast *before* reading a newspaper," said an old borrower of the article. "I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast *after* reading a *borrowed* paper," said his more conscientious wife.

Sugar.—By a document concerning the cultivation of sugar, transmitted by the Legislature of Louisiana to Congress, it appears there are 525 sugar estates in that State, employing 40,000 hands and 16,000 horses, and that the average crop is equal to 70,000 hogsheads of 1,000 lbs., or 70,000,000 lbs. sugar and 350,000 gallons molasses; the average value of sugar is six cents per pound, and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

Speaking of bustles, (says the N. Y. Trumpet) reminds us of an old lady who was at Saratoga last summer, and who was not up to the fashions. A young lady, dressed in the height of fashion, was sitting near her, and the sympathetic old lady, presuming she came to the springs for the benefit of her health, kindly asked her if she thought the waters would cure her?

"Yes," said the lady, who had some fashionable ailment, "I hope they will."

"Well," replied the good woman, shaking her head doubtingly, "I don't know—if they do it will be a miracle, for it's the fullest swelling I ever saw in the whole course of my life!"

Beautiful Moral.—In Longfellow's Hyperion, that casket of rare and sparkling gems, we have the following beautiful moral deduced from the story of the hero. "Look not mournfully into past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart!"—*U. S. Gaz.*

Apology for wearing a Beard.—Thomas Campbell is said to have calculated that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives to the age of three score and ten, spends during his life as much time in the act of shaving as would have sufficed to learn seven languages.

BUFFALO SPRINGS
IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGI
8 miles West of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means to [illegible] expect, by the opening of Season, to be able to accommodate comfortable [illegible] or three hundred [illegible]. Their cabins are well finished, airy and [illegible] Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be [illegible] with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will always be in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to make this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the healthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the Buffalo Waters, it might be sufficient to refer to the [illegible] statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and [illegible] acquainted with the properties and effects of [illegible] waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their [illegible] effects, the subscriber [illegible] state a fact as coming within his own knowledge, to wit: That for the last 30 years, [illegible] have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and [illegible] no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and [illegible] are the owners of the sovereignty of this [illegible] Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have [illegible] witnessed cures (generally in a few days) [illegible] ever knowing it to fail in a single instance, [illegible] say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Spring that it don't cure, [illegible] pay nothing for board. They might say much [illegible] of the efficacy of these waters in many other [illegible]es, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON,
CLEM. R. KENN

HAVING practiced Medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last 14 [illegible] have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a [illegible] and diuretic it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also [illegible] and slightly aperient. These Medicinal properties combined render it useful in all Dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of the secreting organs, intermittent fever and female complaints. In chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results.—In Fever and Ague and protracted remittent Fever it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as [illegible] those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that [illegible] experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harassing to the patient or more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections. The *important organ peculiar to the sex,* when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence, which if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves very often in one common ruin both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless [illegible] to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say [illegible] there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lesion of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigour infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va., April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Springs and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

Blue Stone, April 22, 1841. [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1841.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.

Election to take place on ***THURSDAY*** *the 13th day of* ***MAY,*** *1841.*

THE ELECTION.—As this is the last time that our paper can reach our subscribers generally, before the Election, we once more call upon all good Whigs to go to the polls, and give their support to the friends of an Administration which has been brought into power by their votes. It is our duty to give that Administration a fair, manly and generous support, so long as it may continue to deserve support. This can best be done by sending to Congress men who will sustain it in correcting abuses, promoting economy, and restoring prosperity to our impoverished country.

Remember, that the Election will take place on *Thursday of next week, the 13th day of May.*

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In the 1st District, Kenneth Rayner, Whig, is opposed by Robert H. Ballard, Van, of Currituck, (one of the 525 who voted for R. M. *Saunders* for Governor.)

In the 2d, (Bynum's.) Wm. W. Cherry, Whig, and John R. J. Daniel, Van.

In the 3d, Edward Stanly has no opposition.

In the 4th, (Shepard's.) Wm. H. Washington, Whig, is opposed by Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Van.

In the 5th, Gen. J. J. McKay, Van, has no opposition.

In the 6th, three Vans are out, viz: Gen. Micajah T. Hawkins, Arch'd Arrington, and Wm. Russel.

In the 7th, Edmund Deberry has no opposition.

In the 8th, (Montgomery's.) Dr. Smith, Whig, and Gen. Saunders.

In the 9th, (Hill's.) Augustin H. Shepperd, Whig, and David S. Reid, Van.

In the 10th, (Fisher's.) Abraham Rencher and Jonathan Worth, both Whigs.

In the 11th, (Conner's.) Daniel M. Barringer, Whig, and Green W. Caldwell, Van.

In the 12th, James Graham and Thos. L. Clingman, both Whigs.

In the 13th, Lewis Williams, Whig, and Roderick Murchison, Van.

From the best information we can obtain, we consider the election of 9 Whigs and 2 Vans as certain, viz: Messrs. Rayner, Cherry, Stanly, Washington, Deberry, Shepperd, Rencher, Graham and Williams, Whigs. And Messrs. McKay and Hawkins, Vans. The result in the 8th & 11th Districts is considered by some doubtful, and we have cheering accounts from both. We are not sanguine of either, however; but the Whigs will deserve great credit if they overcome the former majorities against them.

P. S. We find in the Carolinian of last Saturday, that Edward McCallum, Esq. of Montgomery county, is brought forward by "the Democratic party of Cumberland county," as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Deberry. We have all along suspected, notwithstanding the protestations of the party to the contrary, that they intended to run a candidate, openly or secretly. They held back their man until they found, contrary to their hopes, that only one Whig would be out. We are assured by a prominent Whig in another county, that he himself was solicited by more than one of the party to become a candidate,—a proposition which he promptly rejected. Failing to produce a schism in our ranks, and the election now at hand, they are constrained to bring out their candidate, with no hope or expectation of electing him, except from too much confidence of the Whigs in their strength. We ask our friends whether they will permit a shadow of success to the defeated faction from such a cause! We know they will not. Let every man go to the polls, and faithfully discharge his duty to himself, his friends, and his country.

Many of our readers should desire to know who Mr. McCallum is, we would merely remark that he was a candidate, last year, against Dr. Montgomery for State Senator from the counties of Moore and Montgomery, when he met with a Waterloo defeat, as follows:—

	Montgomery.	McCallum.
Moore,	359	378
Montgomery,	705	113
	1064	491
	491	
Maj. for Montgomery,	575	

The Whigs of New Hanover and other counties of the 5th Congressional District, held a meeting in Wilmington on the 21st ult. and after adopting resolutions expressive of deep regret at the death of Gen. Harrison, and others of confidence in Mr. Tyler, proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress, when Daniel B. Baker, Esq. was unanimously nominated. Mr. Baker, however, declined the nomination; so that there is no opposition to Gen. McKay.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Nearly all the counties in Virginia are heard from, and the result leaves little doubt that the Whigs have carried both Houses of the State Legislature. The Senate certain, and very probably the House of Delegates. The following, from the Richmond Whig, is the latest news we have received:—

"*House of Delegates.*—The Whigs—counting Fayette and Nicholas, Hardy, and Westmoreland, not heard from, but considered indubitable—have elected 66 members of the House of Delegates—68 a majority of the whole. Rumor alledges the election of Mr. Camden in Harrison, which would *tie* the House. They feel confident of obtaining 2 more in Wood, Mason and Jackson, Logan, Scott, Pocahontas, Pendleton, Lewis and Braxton. The Legislature is *theirs*—both Houses. And what [illegible] there is not a *fishy* man left in their Legislative ranks. Traitors, both moral and practical, have been purged off. May kind heaven keep them free [illegible] whom they have to watch on every vote.

"*Senate.*—Mr. Tunstall is certainly elected, which gives the Whigs a majority in the Senate. They may also carry the Harrison district. McMullen will be pushed home by Bekem."

For Congress, the Whigs have elected 10 members, and the Loco Focos 10. R. M. T. Hunter (independent) elected. This is a gain of two Whigs in Congress.

Mr. Biddle has published three letters, in addition to those copied in our last. Of course we cannot give up so much space to them, and indisposition has prevented our making even a brief abstract of their contents. We may say, however, that whilst they exculpate himself in many particulars, and make out a strong case of prejudice and self interest against the Committee of Investigation, they leave him still public opinion decidedly against him.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—The question is frequently asked, What will be done at the Extra Session? The following will be the prominent matters accomplished or attempted:—

The Sub-Treasury Law will be repealed or so modified as to be rendered harmless.

An attempt will be made to establish a National Bank. We think it will fail at this session. The time can scarcely be regarded as propitious.

A law will probably be passed to lay duties on such luxuries, now admitted duty free, as ought to pay a fair proportion of the public burdens, say wines, silks, &c.

An attempt will be made to pass a law to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States. It will probably fail, as it would be manifestly improper to distribute whilst the Treasury is empty. If that can be replenished, by economy, and by taxing luxuries, then the proceeds ought to be distributed.

The Session will doubtless give rise to all sorts of schemes; but these will be the leading ones.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JEFFERSONIAN.

"Instead of increasing the wages of mechanics even in the employ of the Government, we learn from a late Fayetteville paper, that the new administration has actually sent on orders to *reduce* the wages of the hands employed in building the United States Arsenal at that place, *one-fifth!*"

Our attention having been called to the above remark in a late No. of the Jeffersonian, a Van Buren paper printed at Charlotte in this State, we have taken pains to inquire into the true state of the case mentioned, and the following is the result, the accuracy of which may be entirely relied on, as it is furnished by one cognizant of all the facts, himself a warm friend of the late Administration:—

"The measure of reduction is a general one, embracing all the establishments of the Ordnance Department, and has been maturing since December last. Its object was to approximate the wages paid by the government at these, as nearly as might be practicable, to the wages paid for similar services at private establishments in their vicinity. The wages at all the public works had been increased from time to time as the prices of living advanced, and had not been reduced with the reduction in the cost of subsistence. In private establishments and among private individuals, such a reduction had, however, taken place, and there was an unreasonable disparity between the wages paid to workmen by government and those paid to similar workmen by private persons. Of course the government suffered for the amount of the difference. It was to relieve the government of this unnecessary and onerous expenditure that the step of reduction was taken—and, I apprehend, wholly by the War Department, with no view to political operation. For at its origin the game had been lost by the then Secretary, and *he* could scarcely have hoped to create political capital out of a means so discreditable in the public eye."

It will thus be seen, that the inquiry, having reduction for its object, was instituted by the late Administration, as long ago as December last. And though the order for reduction bears date March 17, 1841, just *thirteen* days after the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, it must be evident that the whole plan was matured by Mr. Poinsett or the Head of the Ordnance Department, Col. Bomford, *before* Gen. Harrison came into power. The late Administration, and not the present, is, therefore, substantially responsible for this reduction of wages.

There is a deceit in this outcry of the Van Buren papers against the Whigs on the subject of the reduction of wages. It is true, as they say, that many Whig banners bore the motto, "No reduction of wages," but they well know that this had allusion to Senator Tappan's and Mr. Buchanan's speeches, the former of whom went so far as to declare, that the wages of a common laborer ought to be brought down to 16 cents a day; and the latter that wages in this country ought to be made to correspond to those in Europe, which are from 3d. to 1s. 5d. a day. It is true that both these Senators denied having used such language; but in our opinion it was fully proved on both. It was such wages as these that the Whig banners had reference to; and not a reduction of wages from $2 50 to $2 a day, which we understand was the reduction in some cases at the Arsenal. Of the propriety of this reduction, we have no means of judging, except that afforded by the fact, that it was the result of the information and views of the gallant Commandant of the Arsenal, who, differing from us in politics as he does, is, we verily believe, as upright and conscientious an officer as the government has in any branch of its service, civil or military.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"The Observer asks, "what one of these worthies," meaning the "Van Buren" editors, "ever thought to complain when Mr. Van Buren called an extra session in 1837?" We will answer that question as the Yankee would, by asking him another: Why did Mr. Van Buren call an extra session? We answer, because he was PETITIONED to do it by the mercantile interest of the North. Yes, they drew up a petition, signed it, and *sent a committee to Washington* with it to get the President to call Congress together."

There is so much of truth in the foregoing, so particular a statement of some facts which actually occurred, that the misrepresentation contained in the leading assertion can scarcely be attributed to ignorance. It is true that the Mercantile interest of the North petitioned Mr. Van Buren to call Congress together in 1837. It is equally true that "they drew up a petition, signed it, and sent a committee to Washington with it." But instead of Mr. Van Buren convoking the extra session "because" of that petition, he peremptorily refused to do so. His written answer was in the following words:—

"You must be aware of the obstacles to an immediate convocation of Congress, arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one branch of that body. Several of the States have not yet chosen their Representatives, and are not to do so for some months to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution."

So far from his regarding the sufferings of the mercantile interest, it was about that time that the Globe taunted and abused that interest, declaring, among other things, that "there was no pressure which any honest man need regret."

Three days after that refusal, the Banks throughout the country were compelled, chiefly in consequence of the bitter warfare waged against them by the party, to suspend; and then, for the first time, when the Pet Banks, which had all the government funds in their hands, were found unable to supply money to carry on the government,—then, we say, Mr. Van Buren suddenly discovered a necessity for an Extra-Session. The sufferings of the *people* in 1837, were nothing to him; but when the salaries of the office holders were in jeopardy, an extra Session was at once deemed expedient and necessary.

A SIGN.—The Van Buren papers are quoting from "the Emancipator," its attacks upon Mr. Granger, the Postmaster General.

BUSINESS.—We have heard it remarked, that more goods are passing through this place for merchants in the interior, than at any previous time for the last three years. We hope and believe, that this is an evidence of returning prosperity in the State generally. The last three years have been distinguished for active industry, for a system of rigid economy, and for a consequent diminution of the amount of individual indebtedness. There have been so few goods imported, that the country is nearly bare; and the supply now going forward will doubtless be welcomed by all classes. There is probably no State in the Union so free from embarrassments, public and private, as North Carolina.

"BURN YOUR COTTON STALKS."—Under this head we find it stated that a small straw colored bug has been found in many of last year's defective cotton stalks, in little cavities perforated by itself in the limbs near the junction with the main stem. It is suggested that by gathering and burning the stalks, a great evil may be arrested.

PROSCRIPTION.—The National Intelligencer has a long and able article on the cry of Proscription now raised by the Van Buren organs; who laughably enough compare the few removals which have been made, to "the guillotine streaming with blood!!"

"With what grace," says the Intelligencer, "could the friends of the late Administration raise the hue and cry of Proscription upon the occasion of removals from office, were they ten times as many as they have been, (ay, ten times ten,) and all without any other cause than the pleasure of the ruling power! We do not, and never can, approve of Proscription, in the true sense of the term; in the sense in which it existed, as a system, and an effectual feature of the administration of the Government, during the last twelve years, at one period more and at another less tyrannically, but always more or less. We have seen it prevail to such an extent within the circle of this city, (and it prevailed not less elsewhere,) that persons either holding or seeking public employment did not dare to hold converse, and scarcely to exchange salutations, in public, with persons of opposite politics. We have seen brother afraid to speak to brother. We have seen (and in the Richmond Enquirer itself) removal from office justified on the ground of blood relation of a person removed to some other person who was obnoxious to the party in power. We have seen in this very city private individuals proscribed in their vocations of industry, such as butchers, bakers, builders, blacksmiths, painters, &c., with such an obdurate pertinacity of purpose and practice that they have been obliged to abandon the city and fly to distant lands, where opinion was yet free, to earn bread for their support. But, abhorring and execrating, as we have ever done, this extent of party despotism, whilst we commiserated rather than condemned those who were slaves to it, we are yet of the opinion that it is due to consistency, as well as to the known wishes of the popular majority which brought the present Administration into power, that the reform of abuses in the Government should embrace persons as well as things; that the required change of measures should be accompanied with such a change of officers as will produce harmony of action in the different departments of the Government, and restore men and things as far as practicable to their ancient relations. This, it appears to us, is no more than what common sense and ordinary prudence require of every man in private life in the management of his affairs. No man, for example, coming to the head of a landed estate, of a manufactory, of a mercantile house, or the command of a ship, would retain in authority under him an overseer, a foreman, a cashier, or a mate, (and so also of inferior employments,) in whom he had no confidence, or whom he knew or found to be entirely incompetent or neglectful. To this extent, and no further, do we advise and justify removals from office. This limit, it is very certain, has not been transcended by the present Administration, but, on the contrary, the Administration has, in this particular, thus far fallen short of the expectations of many of its ardent supporters.

"But with what grace, we repeat—with what face, we might say—do the friends of the Jackson and Van Buren dynasties attempt to raise a clamor now, because of the removals from office, were they as many as they are few, that have been made by the present Administration? At what period of either of the two preceding Administrations has any one been allowed to retain office under them who was known or even suspected to be opposed to them? At what moment has either of those Administrations displayed in any degree the spirit of toleration? Was it when, towering in the pride of its strength, the Jackson Administration undertook 'the task of Reform,' which it found "inscribed on the list of Executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked?" Let incontestable facts answer that question: within a few months of the first year of the Jackson Administration, persons were removed, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred merely on account of their political sentiments, from a host of offices, of which the following is but a partial enumeration; that is to say—

Fifteen Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires, and Secretaries of Legation.

Nine Marshals and fifteen United States Attorneys.

Forty-eight Collectors and Principal Revenue Officers.

Nine Indian Agents and Navy Agents.

Twenty-six Receivers and Registers of Land Offices.

Twenty-one Consuls for foreign ports.

Four hundred and ninety-one Postmasters.

"Besides these direct removals from office by the Executive, there was a host of removals of such persons as held office by secondary appointments, such as clerks, inspectors, &c. in the Custom-house, whom we have no means of numbering. We have a statement before us, however, which may afford the reader some idea of the extent of those removals. In the custom-house at *Boston* alone, out of fifty-eight persons employed in different capacities *forty* were removed! In all, there were removed from office, of all grades of civil officers, within the first year of the Jackson Administration, *more then two thousand* men."

The Intelligencer next makes several extracts from the U. S. Telegraph of 1829, then the official paper of Jackson's Administration, urging and justifying removals, not upon the ground of incompetency or unfaithfulness, but upon *party grounds*. But the most amusing quotations are from the Globe itself, which is now horrified at the idea of removing a single officer, but which, in 1838, when Mr. Calhoun's accession had given strong hopes to the party of re-electing Van Buren, was of the opinion expressed in the following extract:

FROM THE GLOBE OF OCTOBER 2, 1838.

"The opinion of Washington, that *to employ in high offices men opposed to the Government, is "political suicide,"* IS EMINENTLY JUST. An Administration which practices this principle finds itself, as it were, in a hostile camp. Those who are to carry out its measures throw every obstacle in the way of their execution. Nay more: they are ever in confidential communication with the enemy, to whom they reveal its purposes in advance, and whom they furnish with distorted misrepresentations, instead of correct information, to be used against those by whom they are employed. They turn the facilities and advantages of official position into instruments against the Government which they should sustain with a cordial and energetic, not grudging, discharge of their official duties," &c. &c.

Here the Globe did not think that one hostile foot should be allowed to remain in the camp. But again, in 1840, the Globe looked to the removal of ALL those Whigs engaged in public employments at Washington, if Van should be re-elected. See the following:—

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 13, 1840.

"For the sake of the country at large, we hope to see *a new infusion* of energy into all the public employments at Washington, where business has been suffered to stagnate in the same hands for the tenth part of a century. This can only be imparted by bringing from the country *a fresh body of intelligent, industrious, and* ZEALOUS DEMOCRATS, who, having been reared in the healthy atmosphere of fields and woods, will bring to the discharge of public trusts minds and bodies unimpaired by the infection of city life. *This will indeed be* REFORM."

The Intelligencer adds,—

"This last was an indication, indiscreet perhaps, but yet to be relied upon, of a purpose well understood to be entertained by the late Administration, in the event of success at the election, to remove from office every individual suspected of being guilty of a doubt as to the infallibility of President *Van Buren*, or of his sub-Treasury scheme. The Proscription List was already made out.

"In view of these facts, what can be more pitiable than to hear the same people, who were the contrivers of the meditated total change in the public offices, by bringing into them *men* wholly unacquainted with the particular duties of the places they were to be called to fill, (that is, "*fresh*" from the "fields and woods,") now whining in lugubrious tone, as follows, concerning the comparatively few removals from office that have as yet been made by the present Administration!

FROM THE GLOBE OF APRIL 17.

The consequence of such a course [of removals from office] undoubtedly will be a total change of public officers on every change of Administration; and, besides the individual suffering which must follow, the public business must suffer from the introduction of men wholly unacquainted with the particular duties of the place they are called to fill, and the public spirit will be perverted, and *partisan armies* taught to prosecute furious contests, not upon questions of principle, but for personal and mercenary objects, which will bring into the elections every thing venal and brutal; and, like all struggles for "*spoils*," where the conquerors are to strip the conquered of their means of living, rapacity, so excited and so generally diffused, must sooner or later end in violence, bloodshed, and civil war!!

AMUSING.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, that three of the principal papers of that city gravely announced, that "the Ex-President Van Buren would be appointed, with the assent of Gen. Harrison, Consul at Paris, as the successor of Mr. Daniel Brent!" How wretchedly ignorant of our affairs are even the best informed people in France and England.

The Hon. Enos Hook, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat in consequence of ill health.

AN ERRONEOUS CONSTRUCTION.

The Act of Assembly, prescribing the period for holding Elections for Clerks, has the following clause:

"*Be it enacted &c.* that at the time of the election of Members of Congress from this State, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven, and, at the same time every four years thereafter, a Poll shall be opened for the election of a Clerk of the Superior and County Court in each County," &c.

We understand that, owing to the phraseology of the above provision, in some parts of the State, the impression prevails that, as the election of Members of Congress will take place, this year, on the 13th of May, that the election of Clerks must also be had *on the same day*. But even, if there were any grounds for such a construction, they are entirely removed by the Act of last Session, "To make elections uniform throughout the State," &c. That Act expressly provides, that Elections for Members of assembly, Representatives in Congress, Governor, Sheriffs and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, shall be holden "on the *first* Thursday of August, in the several years in which they are now required to be held."—*Raleigh Register.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alexander P. Field, to be Secretary for the Territory of Wisconsin.

Robert Tyler, to be Secretary to the President to sign patents.

Jackson Morton, to be Navy Agent for the port of Pensacola, Florida, in place of George Johnson, deceased.

Timothy Upham, to be Navy Agent for the port of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in place of John Laighton, removed.

Meigs D. Benjamin, Edward Taylor, and Mathias B. Edgar, to be appraisers of merchandise at New York.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

James Wilson, for Wisconsin and Iowa.

Silas Reed, for Missouri and Illinois.

ATTORNEYS.

Franklin Dexter, for the District of Massachusetts.

Thos. W. Sutherland, for the Territory of Wisconsin.

MARSHAL.

John B. Eldridge, for the District of Connecticut.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Robert Getty, for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, (re-appointed.)

POSTMASTERS.

Robert M. Riddle, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Jonas M. Wheeler, at Canandaigua, New York.

George William Gordon, at Boston Massachusetts.

LAND OFFICERS—RECEIVERS.

Stoddard Judd, Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice L. S. Pease.

Joseph C. Hawkins, Burlington, Iowa, vice Verplank Van Antwerp.

Levi Sterling, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Muscoday, in the Territory of Wisconsin, vice Paschall Bequette.

REGISTERS.

William Ross, Burlington, Iowa, vice Enos Lowe.

Paraclete Potter, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, vice A. B. Morton.

John Willock, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Pittsburg, Pa., vice Robert H. Kerr.

Martin Duralde, Naval Officer at New Orleans, vice Henry D. Piere.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Another Steamboat Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, as the steamboat Henry Eckford, Captain Tice, was preparing to leave the foot of Cedar street with the barge Henry in tow, her boilers exploded, destroying her machinery, and killing or wounding the following persons:

Capt. Tice was blown overboard, had his leg broken, and his face badly bruised. His wife escaped unhurt, though immersed in water from the feeding cylinder. Her nephew, a boy, who was standing near her, was injured by splinters. Amos Belcher, of Palermo, Orange county, who was standing on the bow of the barge, was struck on the head by a piece of the cylinder, and killed on the spot. John Swart, of Oswego, had his leg broken, and was severely scalded. The engineer and some of the firemen were badly scalded, but not, as far as we can understand, fatally.

The machinery of the boat was torn to fragments, and blown in all directions. Happily, the steam was blown out aft, so that but comparatively little injury was experienced by scalding.

The Henry Eckford was a very old boat, and has been used for years as a tow-boat on the North River.

The *Tribune* states that "A man who was on the wharf at the time remarked to us that he was looking at the Eckford as she started, and heard her squeal when the escaping steam was shut off. He instantly observed 'there is too much steam on—we had better get away from here.' The next instant a roar, as of cannon, was heard, and a cloud of steam, pierced by flying fragments of boiler, engine, works, &c. proclaimed that the boat was a ruin.

"We understand that three or four persons are missing in addition to those above mentioned—possibly escaped, but more probably blown into the river—dead."

FROM THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

Murder, Arson, and Robbery, in St. Louis.—We learn from a private letter received by a gentleman of this city, that the store of J. Pettus & Co. was broken open and entered a few nights since, two young men, clerks in the store, murdered, the store probably robbed, and afterwards set on fire and burned to the ground. Cash to the amount of $200,000 was in the vault in an iron safe, but such was the heat that it had not been ascertained whether it had been taken or not. The Mayor of St. Louis has offered $5,000 reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime. We shall give the facts more at large when received.

The Censors in Vermont, who are chosen once in seven years, and whose duty it is to examine whether the laws have been administered in accordance with the Constitution, and to exercise a general supervision over the Executive and Legislative Departments, were chosen on the 31st ult. The number of Censors is thirteen—one from each county. The Whig candidates were successful.

Very Moderate.—Governor Porter of Pennsylvania has only exercised the Veto Power seven times during the session of the present Legislature.—There is a kind of novelty in this frequent assumption of Executive Power which reconciles one to its frequency. The boldness of Govenor Porter is of the Cromwell order, and he uses his Veto as the Dictator did his sword.

Mr. Taylor, the son-in-law of General Harrison, has been appointed by the President Postmaster at Cincinnati.

The "Democrats" of Heard county, Geo. have solemnly resolved that Mr. Badger, the Secretary of the Navy, is a "Federalist" and an "Abolitionist!!!" A very humorous set of people them "Democrats" of Heard county, Georgia.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Among the instances of mortality constantly occurring among newspapers, we note that the "*Sun*" lately shining in the regions round about *Knightstown*, La., has *gone down.*—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The name of the Post Office at Smith's Store, in the county of Montgomery, N. C., has been changed to Albemarle, and Daniel Freeman appointed Post Master.

Dr. Henry D. Ely of New Haven, Conn. was married in that city on Tuesday night of last week, and *died* on the Sunday noon following, aged 23 years.

Two strangers recently visited Bunker Hill, and ascended to the top of the Monument. After they had asked a number of questions, which the superintendent answered very politely, he told them it was customary to pay a small sum for ascending the Monument. At this they were highly indignant, and said they thought it was a free country, and this place should be free to all;—they would not be gulled out of their money by a Yankee! an *Englishman* ought to be allowed to go free to such public places, &c. The superintendent bowed very politely, and said, "I wish you had mentioned that you were *Englishmen* before, for they are the only persons we admit free; we consider that they paid dear enough for ascending this hill on *the 17th of June*, 1776!"

"*What shall a poor maid do?*"—In the little city of New London there are no less than three hundred unmarried ladies between the ages of 16 and 30 years—the greater portion of them handsome, well educated and accomplished, and eminently calculated to make first rate wives.

"You charge me fifty sequins," said a Venitian nobleman to a sculptor, "for a bust that cost you only ten days' labor." "You forget," replied the artist, "that I had been thirty years learning to make that bust in ten days."

MARRIED,

Near Cheraw, on the 22d ult., ALEXANDER GREGG, Esq. to Miss CHARLOTTE W. KOLLOCK, daughter of O. H. Kollock, Esq.

DIED,

At Rockfish, in this County, on the 28th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE MUNRO, wife Mr. Robert Munro and daughter of Colin McRae, Esq.

In Sumter District, S. C., on the 13th ultimo, the Rev. ROBERT W. JAMES, for more than twenty years a highly respected and much beloved Minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.—Schr. Kenduskeag from Key West. 23.—Schr. Chas. E. Thorn from New York. 26.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Boston from Fall River, Atlantic from New York. 27.—Brigs Helen from Boston, Mentor from Sag Harbor; Br. Schr. Roseway from St. Thomas, Schr. David Pratt from Fall River.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.—Schr. Lodi for Waldoborough. 22.—Brig Adeline for Barbadoes; Schrs. Hannah for Porto Rico, Batavia for Havana, Alfred F. Thorn for New York. 23.—Schrs. Counsellor for Boston, Ann Maria for New River. 24.—Brigs Vesper for New York, Majestic for Porto Rico, Br. Brig Isabella for St. John's, N. B.; Schrs. Mary for Porto Rico, Corinthian for Wiscasset. 26.—Brig Premium for Surinam; Schr. Kenduskeag for Boston. 28.—Schrs. Charles E. Thorn for New York, Constellation for Philadelphia.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

MRS. BEACH being about to remove from this place, I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 15th instant, all her

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

Consisting of BEDS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, SIDEBOARDS, CARPETS, &c.

Also, Two COWS. A credit of *Six Months* will be given on all sums over Thirty Dollars for approved security.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

May 4, 1841 48ts

POSTSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

This morning's mail brings news from Virginia which leaves no doubt that the Whigs have carried *both branches* of the Legislature.

The Richmond Whig says, that including three counties, not officially heard from, but in which the Whig majority is large and decided, the Whigs will have 68 in the House of Delegates,—a majority of 2,—which, with 2 majority in the Senate, will give the Whigs the control of both Houses, and a majority of 4 on joint ballot, which majority may possibly be increased.

The Whig gain in the Legislature is 9, and loss 11,—with a clear gain of 2 members of Congress.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 1, 1841, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Spring Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Joseph Baker, E. Fuller, J. D. Williams, Boon & Breece, C. P. Mallett, T. S. Lutterloh, Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, B. Rose, A. Kimball, E. W. Willkings, R. Strange, John Winslow, T. H. Byrne & Co., F. Lain, W. McIntyre, J. Martine, D. Shaw, and P. Taylor, of this place; and for W. Albright, J. B. Troy, Shelly & Fields, Young & Bailey, Dr. Harrison, T. H. McRorie, Young & Gill, S. & N. B. Hill, W. Barringer & Co., W. W. Elms, J. M. Mock, H. C. Hamilton & Co., J. H. Thompson, J. Ingram, W. Marsh, Stockton & Huggins, Worth & Thomas, Salem Manufacturing Company, E. Belo, J. Lineback, D. McDiarmid, A. Lenon, J. & D. McMillan, J. Cameron, W. G. McGary, J. McMillan, and W. J. Plumer, of the interior.

Also, Steamer Cotton Plant, McRae, with Goods for E. J. Hale, D. G. McRae, Dr. Wm. Mallett, W. McIntyre, A. Kimball, Jno. D. Eccles, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, G. McNeill, Miss S. S. Mallett, S. W. Tillinghast, M. N. Leary, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Joseph Baker, C. P. Mallett, D. O'Hanlon, Jas. Dodd, Hall & Johnson, F. Lain, and J. R. & D. Gee, of this place; and for Salem Company, Cress & Boger, Cook & Mesinham, A. H. Lindsay, Rockfish Company, W. A. Dunlap, Dr. J. B. Jones, J. M. Dick, Mrs. S. L. Smith, Munroe & Co., Hugh McCain, H. A. London, Col. McKellar, and A. B. McFadyen, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 4, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Seed, &c., for Hall & Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, Geo. McNeill, Geo. B. Atkins, T. C. Blake, C. P. Mallett, D. Johnson, H. L. Myrover, C. T. Haigh, J. D. Williams, A. W. Steel, J. Dodd, and J. [illegible]tine.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 5.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 60	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7½ a 8½	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 6 25; Flooring 8 25 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 00 a 3 12½.

CHERAW MARKET—April 27.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10¼; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 9 to 12. Total receipts 692.27 bales, against 791,810 to same time last year.

Cotton at Charleston, 9 to 11¼.

PRIVATE SALES OF

Engravings, Lithographic Prints, Toys, &c.,

AT the Store next Mr. D. Shaw's, Person Street, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, the 5th and 7th instant, at early candle light.

E. W. WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

May 4.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Received per Steam Boats,

51 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES,
10 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
28 bags Rio COFFEE.

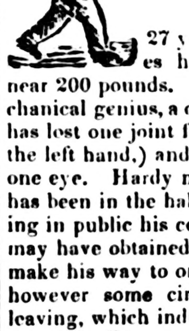
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 29, 1841. 48tf

STOP THE

MURREL GANG!!!

$220 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 26th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

HARDY,

27 years of age, 6 feet one or two inches high, quite black, and weighing near 200 pounds. He is a boy of considerable mechanical genius, a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, has lost one joint from the middle finger, (I think the left hand,) and bears a plainly marked scar over one eye. Hardy makes a great show of piety, and has been in the habit, for some time past, of exhorting in public his colored friends. It is probable he may have obtained forged papers and will attempt to make his way to one of the free States. There are however some circumstances connected with his leaving, which induce the suspicion that he has been decoyed off by a couple of suspicious looking white men travelling on horseback, and each leading a loose horse.

He was purchased about 10 years since of a Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, N. C., and may, for a while, lurk in that vicinity. He had on when he left a black cloth coat, a velvet vest, jeans pantaloons, and homespun underclothes; and took with him a pair of saddle bags, a plaid cloak, cotton umbrella, and other clothing not recollected. I will give a reward of $20 for his apprehension and confinement so that I get him; and should it appear that he has been seduced away, a further reward of $200 for the arrest, confinement, and proof leading to the conviction of the culprits.

WALTER F. LEAK.

Rockingham, Richmond, County, N. C., } 48-4w
April 30, 1841.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot will publish four weeks and forward his account. W. F. L.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE WAVES OF TIME.

What tho' the waves of time may close
Awhile from mortal view,
Dear partners of our joys and woes,
The choice, the favour'd few.

While here sojourning, weep we must,
The Saviour breath'd a sigh,
Whilst o'er the relics of the just,
A tear drop dimm'd his eye.

Ah, yes, the waves of time may close,
Nor leave one trace behind,
While silent grief and hidden woes,
Lie buried in the mind.

Here we may smile through friendship's tears,
May weep through sorrow's gloom,
But holy faith illumes and cheers
Our pathway to the tomb.

There shall the waves of time soon close,
Around each troubled head;
And all our finite joys and woes,
Lie buried with the dead.

But waves of bliss in yon bright sea,
Calmed by the throne above,
Shall cheer our souls through endless day,
With never-dying Love.

April 27, 1841.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MAKE WAY FOR "THE CHIVALRY!"

The puissant nation of South Carolina continues to produce before the gaze of an admiring world some most ridiculous and exceeding simpletons! Certain of the *joints* of Mr. Calhoun's portentous *tail* are beginning to move angrily in anticipation of "the dangers that overhang us from an approaching extra session of Congress!" The Governor is called upon to convene the Legislature of this nullifying kingdom to meet the awful exigency of the extra session! In the language of Samuel Slick, Esq., they kick before they are spurred, and jump before they get to the fence.—We find the following thunderous language quoted from the Charleston Mercury:

"Let the Legislature meet, put the State under complete *military organization*, and instruct the Governor, in case a National Bank or Protective Tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon, forthwith, a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation, no delay. Every thing depends on their bold, uncompromising decision."

Is'nt that hot? Earthquakes and volcanoes! Thunder and big guns! Fire and fury!

"On! ye brave;
On! to glory or the grave;
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy *chivalry!*"

Shut—pan! Eyes—right! Forwards—march!

Important Discovery.—The following is translated from a recent number of the *Gazette des Deux Mondes* of Paris:

"Some days ago Baron Dupotet presented to the Academy of Medicine a *Deaf Mute*, ten years of age, whose speech and hearing he had restored by a magnetic process. The Academy immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the truth of a fact which threatens to overturn all previous notions of science. Their report is looked for anxiously.

"Since that time the Baron submitted to his process a deaf mute of the age of five years. A certificate of a member of the Academy of Medicine proves that the child was both deaf and dumb from its birth. The miraculous process of the Baron was evident, for at the end of three sittings the child heard and repeated every word pronounced in its presence. We have seen this ourselves.

"Assurances have been given us, which we dare not doubt, that the Baron has cured nineteen persons similarly afflicted."

Diminution of Business.—The Baltimore Clipper relates the following instances of a falling off in business, and the reason therefor:—We are informed by one of our deputy sheriffs, that within a few months past he had entirely "lost the run" of a number of individuals who had previously been good customers to the State in her *assault* and *battery* department. He was astonished that these individuals should disappear so suddenly, without returning once, at least, to shake hands and bid farewell.—A few evenings since, however, Mr. Sheriff made a discovery of his old familiar faces. And where, reader, think you he found them? Why, attentively engaged in listening to an excellent temperance address, which was being delivered in one of our churches to a large and respectable body of people, nearly all of whom had subscribed to the temperance pledge. These facts, simple as they are, speak volumes.

Rich and Poor.—The following excellent remarks on the comparative enjoyments and sufferings of Rich and Poor, by the Rev. Dr. Channing, cannot but be duly appreciated by all who read them:

"When I compare together different classes as existing at this moment in the civilized world, I cannot think the difference between the rich and the poor, in regard to mere physical suffering, so great as is sometimes imagined. That some of the indigent die of scanty food is undoubtedly true; but vastly more in this community die from eating too much than from eating too little; vastly more from excess than starvation. So as to clothing, many shiver from want of defences against the cold, but there is vastly more suffering among the rich from absurd and criminal modes of dress which fashion has sanctioned, than among the poor from deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are oftener brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness. So the poor are often overworked, but they suffer less than many among the rich who have no work to do, no interesting object to fill up life, to satisfy the cravings of man for action. According to our present modes of education, how many of our daughters are victims of *ennui*, a misery unknown to the poor, and more intolerable than the weariness of excessive toil! The idle young man, spending the day in exhibiting his person in the street, ought not to excite the envy of the overtasked poor, and this cumberer of the ground is found exclusively among the rich."

York, in Maine, appears to have suffered sadly from intemperance. Of 740 votes on the poll list, 185, just one fourth, are drunkards. About $7000 are annually expended for rum—enough to pay all the taxes. York must be the "banner town," as regards drunkenness.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil.
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

MULBERRY TREES
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3, in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

E. D. KEENAN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Corniceing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES—*

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1841.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1y

THE PATRIARCH;
OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.

Journal of Commerce.

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

IMPORTED
FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36-tf.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTE

Hadlock's Vegetable Powde
and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver C plaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c

The operation of this Medicine particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and morbid and pernicious sweatings, chronic affections and congestion lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild expectoration, removes pain chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration rects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels a regular and healthy state. Those painful toms which indicate diseased lungs readily this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, it natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hill street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper

The Proprietor has received the following ny from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been practice of preparing vegetable powder and diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which been extensively used in and about Fayette C., as well as in other places, by people who suffered under those and similar complaints, have acquired a high reputation, and are con by many as superior to any other medicine above-named diseases. And I have reason from my own experience, and from the effects medicine, as used in my family, that it is uable, while its operation is mild and safe. commended to all who may be laboring complaints named, to give it a thorough trial is confidently believed that there will be no pointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson A

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices the Peace, and other Public Officers Carolina, containing, in addition to a su the Statute and Common Law, all the most FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. H

The "Deobstruent Pills

ARE confidently offered to the public Agent's knowledge of their efficacy enced by himself and many others. It is tablished fact that obstructions of the Liver Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most complaints with which we are afflicted: Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor and irregular state of the Bowels. These neglected, eventually destroy the strongest tions, and cannot be counteracted but by that are truly effective. Removing giving a healthy movement to the secretions and tone to the system throughout, are so benefits to be derived from these pills, offered for sale by the subscriber, with rections accompanying each box. They by him as the composition of an eminent who has successfully studied and trea complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE,

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and ly pronounce them the best medicine for tacks that I ever have used. I have also cuits frequently administered them to others no instance without a sensible and spe I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGIL

PETERS' VEGETAB
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WO FUL AND ASTONISHING CU have ever been known, in consequence of have now become a shining mark, against the arrows of disappointed hope, envy tableness, are levelled without distinctio town and country are alike filled with The palace and poor-house alike echo wi tues. In all climates, under all temperat still retain their wonderful powers, and unattended by age or situation. They their preparation, mild in their action, their operation, and unrivalled in their

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Me may be justly considered a *Universal Me* they are peculiarly beneficial in the follo plaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheu largement of the Spleen, Piles, Cho Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tong Distension of the Stomach and Bowe Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiv of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Comp in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, wh or an aperient is needed. They are mild in their operation, producing nei griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book S

May 1, 1840.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVE

And every symptom of general speedily and permanently cure

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TO

COSTER & COXE, the inventors brated medicine, from a long resid South, and from the nature of their been brought immediately in contact with and Fever in its most obstinate forms, quently been compelled to witness the of success in the practice of the most skil cians. The usual and popular mode of disease has been, first to evacuate the sto bowels, and then resort to the use of which class of Medicines a very great been recommended to the Public—all of had their advocates, and that which has the most popular one, has been Peruvian its preparations, particularly that of Quin are insurmountable objections to the adm of Quinine, as to most individuals, (wh a salutary point,) it produces a roaring nausea, and a headache, very similar headache; and when it effects a cure it is manent. It was the hope of avoiding things that induced us to try the "Souther and we are happy to say that its success has *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercur thing *in the least* hurtful to the human in it, there can be no objection to the adm of the Southern Tonic to the most tender deed it will be found the most delicate medicine known in those cases of Di Stomach and Bowels, and of general deb so frequently present themselves in childre

☞ A supply of the above Medic been received, on consignment, at the Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, dozen.